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WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

THE DIRECT COMPLICITY OF DETECTIVE NETTLESHIP ESTABLISHED-AN ORDER DISMISSING FROM THE SERVICE ALL IMPLICATED-THE WHOLE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU AS NOW ORGANIZED WIPED OUT-BENTON'S RELEASE ILLEGAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- The Solicitor of the Treasury to-day communicated to Secretary Bristow the general results of his investigation into the bogus safe burglary. The facts developed are regarded by the Solicitor as fixing beyond a doubt the direct complicity of Nettlesby and two other members of the Seeret Service force and also that of Harring-The Secretary at once directed the dismissal of all clearly shown to be parties to the transaction, and the turning over a full proof to the Attorney-General for prosecution, so that the cases of all who appear to be involved, but against whom the proof is not absolute, may have their relations to the matter fully established by judicial proceedings. The Secretary also decided at once upon hearing the whole case to wipe out immediately the whole Secret Service force force as now organized, which action carries Col. Whitely, the chief, with it. The case of Benton was called to-day, but the prisoner did not appear. The report that he is sick in New-York was regarded in Court as a mere ruse. Mr. Riddle, the Government prosecutor, arrived to-day. He regards the release of Benton, as procured by Harrington and Fisher, as a great outrage, and denounces it as irregular and illegal throughout. The Grand Jury will proceed with the case next week.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT IN BENTON'S CASE-BENTON PLEADS SICKNESS AND FAILS TO APPEAR -NO CONCLUSION REACHED.

WASHINGTON, Sept .- The case of Wm. Benton, under indictment for the safe burglary, was called in the Criminal Court to-day. Mr. Hine, assistant counsel for Benton (Mr. Somerville of New-York being the principal counsel) caused to be read a certificate from Dr. Campbell of New-York to the effect that Benton was suffering from conjection of the liver, therefore it was requisite that he should keep quiet for a short time, as excitement would bring ton a continual fear. Benton also sent a certificate, saying that he believed his illness was caused by four months confinement in prison. Mr Biddle, special counsel for the United states, asked whether Benton would appear for trial. Mr. Hine replied that Mr. Somerville had assured him that Benton would appear when wanted, and would not run away. from the Court. Mr. Ridale said that, in view of what had been presented here, it might be proper to lay the case over for a few days. Judge Humphreys said the prosecution must be governed by circumstances, and therefore proposed that the case be set for trial on the 15th inst. hooling it would begin at that time. He called attention to the fact that there were seven indictments against Benton, and bail had seven indictments against Benton, and ball had been given in only one case. If the counsel for the Government chose he could have a warrant on the remaining indictments requiring ball in all of them. Mr. Harrington, Assistant District-Attorney, said although there were seven indictments, there was but one offense charged, the number of indictments being in the nature of counts to cover legal technicalities. Christian Slittenhart's bail for Benton was, according to Commissioner Osborne, good for \$12.00, the bail for Benton being \$2,000. He had no regret concerning what he had done in that matter. Mr. Endde said the Court could issue its order as to requiring additional bail in the six other indictments, and he would exercise his discretion as to its enforcement. The matter here ended for the day.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company has for some years carried the mails between Portland and Dallas at the rate of \$20,000 per annum. This year their bid was \$19,000. Z. F. Moody of Dallas offered to perform the service for \$15,500, and was accordingly awarded the contract. He began the service on the 1st of July, but owing to an accident to his steamboat he failed for ten days to deliver the mails, the entire distance by water, but delivered them by other means within the schedule time. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company, owing time. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company, owing to this temporary failure, claimed that Moody had lor-leited his contract. The Company was represented by Gen. Jeffries before the Post-Office Department. The facts in the case in behalf of Moody were presented by Senater Mitenel, but not as his counsel. After a long controversy, the Postmaster-General has decided the objection to Moody was nearly technical, he having promptly and substantially performed his contract within the true required by the schedule.

The value of the knives distributed to the clerks and employés of the Treasury Department a few days ago. was between \$3,000 and \$4,000 and not \$6,000, and these were on hand, an inheritance from a previous secretary, when Mr. Bristow came into office. One of the first orders of the latter gentleman was one prohibiting the purchase of knives and gold pens with Government lunds.

THE PLYMOUTH INQUIRY.

THE REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER'S EXPLANATION OF

HIS LETTER TO MRS. HOOKER. ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 2.-The Rev. T. K. Beecher, in a letter to The Elmira Gazette, published this afternoon, says in substance that his letter to his sister, Mrs. Hooker, was nimed simply to caution and dissuade her from a costly act of fanaticism. It was written without other knowledge of the facts than such as she stated and such as were sincerely believed by her. To avoid controversy the truth of her allegations was assumed. Since 1854 be has not had two hours' conversation with his honored brother, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and he cannot recall at any time ever having had a discussion with him on the subject of free love, marriage, divorce, the relation of the sexes, or female suffrage, He dis claims, therefore, being a competent witness as to hi brother's views on such subjects. The divergencies of to his brother's credit and his own discredit, his brother being a believer in the nobility of human nature, brother making haste to go with every pop ular movement as with a tide, obeying a Divine guidance; he thinking the same a device of the adversary, and cautioning all against it. Of the Rev Henry Ward Beecher's personal truth, purity, honor and plety he never had for a moment a doubt that was based upon any trustworthy information, and he grate fully puts on record the statement that he knows of nothing whatever, past or present, that hinders him and loving credence, and he concludes with saving that any use of his letter to his sister to his brother's disadvantage is a renewal of the indiscreet if not dishone able sets by which alone it became public property at

DECISION IN A BANK FORGERY CASE.

THE CASE OF MATTHEWS AGAINST COR. INVOLVING

A CERTIFICATE FOR 200 SHARES OF RAILROAD STOCK DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF. Boston, Sept. 3 .- In the case of Nathan Matthews against the Massachusetts National Bank, Judge Shepley of the United States District Court to-day de cided that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment, and the case should be referred to an auditor to assess dam The suit was brought by Matthews to recover from the bank damages resulting from the reception from James A. Coe, as collateral for \$25,000 toans, a fraudulent certificate of 200 shares of the Boston are Albany Railroad stock surrendered by the bank to Coe two years previous, with a transfer in blank of the eashier on the back. The said certificate of 200 shares was originally given to the bank by Coe as a collatere for \$22,000 borrowed, and subsequently proved to have been raised from a certificate for two shares, which re solted in the trial and conviction of Coe for obtaining money under fase pretenses. The defendants claimed that the cashier had no authority to bind the bank by contract, and the certificate to Cor was not performed with any purpose of the sale of the certificate or the stock supposed to be represented by it. The Court held that the casher had authority to act according to the general usage and course of business conducted by banks. The transfer of certificates of stock held as collateral were common transactions with banks. The signature of the casher was used of the bank. His signature was given for the purpose of transferring the title, and whenever the blank was filled a contract of sale was catabished between the party who has signed the blank assignment and the person whose name is rightfully filled in an assignee. Matthews did not know but what the certificate was genuine, and were it any one's business to inquire into that matter, it was that of the bank officers, before giving to the translet of genumences through their signature. The bank erred in placing confidence in Coc to obtain the transfer of stock from the railroad Company, instead of taking not performed with any purpose

the certificate directly from the Company. They rendered themselves still more liable by delivering to Coe a forged instrument, authenticated by their signature in blank, to transfer, thus giving it a currency and negotiability which it would not have possessed had they made the transfer directly to Coe. Thus the bank put it in the nower of Coe to commit the fraud upon Matthews on which this suit was founded. The conclusion is that the bank is precluded from setting un forgery as a defense, and the plaintiff is entitled to judgment, as above.

THE BLACK HILLS.

GEN. SHERIDAN DETERMINED TO PREVENT EXPE-DITIONS FROM ENTERING THE BLACK HILLS-SPECULATORS ENGAGED IN FOMENTING THE GOLD

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- Gen. Sheridan, in an interview with your correspondent this evening, declared in the most positive terms that all expeditions to the Black Hills this Fall and Winter would be prevented. He is determined that the notice he has given shall be respected. He has sent orders to Gen. Terry at St. Paul and also to Gen. Ord at Omaha to seize and burn the outfits of any such expeditions, and to arrest those engaged in them next Spring. He will use all his influence to have the country properly opened to settlement by Congressional legislation. At present the Indian treaty must be respected. Reports come of expeditions secretly fitting out at Sioux City, Iowa, and also at Bismarck. Every effort will be used to prevent them. Speculators in St. Paul and Bismarck in the interest of the Northern Pacific Road, are actively engaged in fomenting the gold fever. Dispatches are being published representing gold to have been found in unlimited quantities, when the truth is that all the gold actually discovered thus far, could be put in a thimble. Attention is also called to Bismarck as the nearest and best route to the Black Hills, when, in fact, this route is across a miserable section of country, unfit for settlement. Gen. Sheridan is confident, and the experience of your correspondent this Summer confirms it, that the best approach will be from the South, by way of Fort Laramie. Gen. Sheridan expresses himself as well satisfied with the results of Gen. Custer's expedition.

ORDERS ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF WAGON TRAINS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OUIFITS OF PARTIES ATTEMPTING TO INVADE THE BLACK BULLS COUNTRY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to-day ent the following order by telegraph to Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Long, at St. Paul, Minnesota:

Should the companies now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian reservation, you are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn the wagon trains, destroy the outfit, and arrest the leaders, confining them at the nearest fort in the Indian country. Should they succeed in reaching the interior, you are directed to send such force of cavalry in pursuit as will accomplish the purposes above named. Should Congress open up the country for settle ment by extinguishing the treaty rights of the Indians, the undersigned will give a cordial support to the settlement of the Black Hills. A daplicate copy of these instructions has been sent to the General commanding the Department of the Platte.

Lieutenant-General.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. CONTINUATION OF THE CABINET CRISIS-COTONER PERSISTS IN HIS RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874. A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says the Cabinet crisis continues. Sener Cotoner, President of the Council, persists in his resignation. Gen. Blanco and other leaders of the Northern army have accompanied Gen. Zabala to Madrid.

THE COAL MINE EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM. SEVEN LIVES LOST-FIVE MINERS BADLY INJURED. BRUSSELS, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

By the explosion in the coal mine at Dour vesterday seven lives were lost. Five miners were res cued badly injured.

RIEL LAGAIN ELECTED TO THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Sept. 3.-Rial was elected to-day by acclamation, Representative to the the Deminion Legislature. Dr. Bowen was nominated nation was rejected. Bowen's friends are confident of rendering the election void. The day passed off quietly.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

UNSETTLED STATE OF BUSINESS DOCKRAY TO BE SENT TO SPAIN.

A letter from Havana dated Aug. 29 says business of every description is very unsettled. Scarcely anything is doing, owing to the extreme fluctu-

Frederick Dockray was to be sent to Spain on the 30th of August by the Spanish mall steamer. Through the intercession of Mr. Hall, Consul General of the United States, Mr. Dockray will be treated as a cabin passenger He will be without irons and will have the liberty of the DECREE BY CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONCHA RESPECTING

LAND TAXES. HAVANA, Sept. 3 .- Captain-General Concha

to-day issued a decree, to go into effect immediately requiring that hereafter all land taxes shall be paid en-

THE NORTH-WEST EXPEDITION.

CONDITION OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE-A FIGHT BETWEEN BLACKFEET INDIANS AND BUFFALO

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3 .- A telegram has been ceived here from the North-West Expeditionary force dated Old Wives Creek, Aug. 12, reporting that the Expedition was then encamped there, about 480 mile from Dufferin. The horses were in poor condition from from Dufferin. The forees were in poor condition from insufficient pastures, bad water, and hard work, but the heaith of the men was good. There had been a fight be tween some Binckfeet Indians and buffalo hunters. The Indians were instituted to make the attack, accord-ing to the hunters' report, by American outlaws. The hunters state that the Indians numbered see, and tha had been strengthening their fort at Bow River al

THE RORDER TROUBLES.

A HOSTILE VISIT TO THE RICKAPOO AGENCY BY THE

LITTLE OSAGES. TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3 .- Agent Williams of the Kickapoos, who has applied to the State for a military escort to bring his Kickapoos, who are mainly wo nen and children, up from the Indian Territory to the Kansas line, and protect them from the Little Kansas line, and protect them from the Little Osages, who have visited the Agency with a hostile intent and expressed their determination to kill every white man in the Territory. Gov. Osborne has, through Adjutant-General Morris, tendered the use of the milita to Gen. Pope for such escort, and they will be ordered to this city if the department commander desires it. Great alarm exists along the southern line contiguous to the Osage Reservation, and the militia are being concentrated in that locality.

INDIAN HORSE THIEVES IN TEXAS. GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 3 .- A dispatch from Fort Worth says there were 150 Indians this side of Jacksboro on Friday nightflast. They had stolenimany horses, and were making their way to the reservation.

THE CASE OF GEORGE O. EVANS.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 3 .- The case of the Comnonwealth against George O. Evans was decided by a full Court to-day. The Court refused to grant the die charge of said George O. Evans on two grounds: First, that the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania did not extend to debts due to the Commonwealth; and second, that if they did, he could not be discharged, for the reason that he received money as the agent of the State.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION IN A RAILROAD CASE. Boston, Sept. 3.-Judge Shepley rendered an important decision in the United States Circuit Court to-day. On May 17, 1872, Sidney Dillon filed a bill against George M. Barnard et al., assignees, and Wm. T. Hart et al., trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, to enforce a lien on the property. The defendants filed demurrers on Sept. 2, following, and a decision has to-day been rendered sustaining the demurrer. The Court has assued a decree in accordance.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.

POLITICAL.

THE MISSOURI PEOPLE'S CONVENTION. THE REMAINING PLACES ON THE TICKET FILLED BY

THE SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN FROM THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE STATE-ALL OLD PARTY ASSOCIATIONS IGNORED-UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION WITH THE RESULTS-SENATOR SCHURZ TO TAKE THE STUMP AT ONCE ON THE SIDE OF THE PEOPLE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 3.—The People's Conventien completed its work to-day, in the same harmonious spirit in which it was begun. The remaining places on the ticket were filled by the nomination of men carefully selected for their eminent fitness and because they are believed to exemplify in their character the principle laid down by the Convention in its platform. All old party associations have been ignored, but the candidates selected are, without exception, heartily in accord with the People's movement, and include men who, heretofore, have been connected with both the Republican and Democratic parties. The ticket is also well distributed over the State, and fairly represents all of the different elements in the politics of Missouri which are expected to contribute to its success. The nominee for Secretary of State was a fighting Confederate during the war and has been a Democrat since, but he has, through the paper which he edits, done as much to promote the People's movement in the north-eastern part of the State as any one. In seconding his nomination, a delegate who said that he fought on the Union side vouched for him, and especially for his bravery. They had on one occasion met in arms, and the speaker had captured Lefler, secured his horse and arms, and turned them over to the United States Government. The candidate for State Treasurer is a German, living in St. Louis, and said to be in every respect one of the very best representatives of his nationality for respectability, order, and decorum.

The Convention ranks with the very best I have ever attended. The "bummer" element has not been seen here at all, and there has been a remarkable absence of drunkenness and rowdyism, such as is common at such gatherings. The merits of all candidates have been considered by a Committee of Conference, composed of delegates from each district, the members of which reported to their full delegations. In this way all of the members of the Convention have been informed of the qualifications of all the candidates without an open discussion on the floor, and have been enabled to vote understandingly. There has been little speechmaking. The platform that was adopted last evening seems to give almost universal satisfaction. Those portions which strike at local and State abuses are particular and peculiar. Some of the hard-money advocates would have preferred stronger resolutions on the currency and financial subjects, but having repudiated the idea of bringing into the State canvass national issues, they did not feel warranted in plunging into a contest on this subject, which, while it would probably result in their triumph, might weaken the new party in its attempts to bring about reform in the State. The inflationists did not show themselves in the Convention. The canvass will begin at once and Senator Schurz will take the stump on the side of the

THE FULL PEOPLE'S TICKET. St. Louis, Sept. 3 .- The People's State Convention has been nearly all day completing their ticket,

which is as follows:

For Governor—William Gentry of Pettis County.

Lietenant-Governor—S. W. Headlee of Green County
secretary of State—W. R. Lefelt of Marion County.

Adior—E. C. Hale of Cinton County.

Treasurer—John H. Fisse of St. Louis County.

Altorney-General—D. S. Twitchell of Jackson County
Register of Lands—C. T. Qaissenberry of Andrian
aunty.

County.
Superintendent of Public Schools—John Monteith of Iron County.
Superme Judges—Dowell of Monroe County (long term), and Lewis Houck (snort term.)

me Judges-Dowell of Monroe County (long

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRACY. COMMENTS ON THE PLATFORM-"HAYSTACK CON-

FEDERATES" NOMINATED-A RECORD OF JOBBERY ATTACHED TO SOME OF THE CANDIDATES-RATHER LAME EXCUSES-REFORM NOT INDICATED BY THE NOMINATIONS.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIB St. Louis, Aug. 31.-The platform constructed by the Bourbon Democracy of this State at their Convention last week, needs no comment. It reads the same in St. Louis and in New-York, means very little, and is not defended by the better class of Democrats, who really did not help to make it and had very little influence in the Convention. The St. Louis Republican, which, as an independent Democratic journal represents that element in its party opposed to Rings in State politics and wildcat theories of finance, denounces some parts of this platform as inconsistent with each other, and other parts as unnecessary; and, after adding that, while it supports Mr. Hardin and other candidates on the Democratic ticket, it is not bound to approve or defend the platform, simply claims that it is not as bad as it might have been. It might have gone the whole length of the Pendleton doctrine and demanded the conversion of the entire bended debt of the nation into greenbacks, and it might have in dorsed Senator Bogy-and The Republican is duly

thankful that it did neither. But as the platform, so far as it relates to National ssues, will have very little influence in the solution of the all-absorbing question now presented to the people of Missouri, which is how to secure an honest, efficient, liberal administration of State affairs, we may turn from the resolutions to the candidates of the Democratic party to see whether the cause of reform is likely to be promoted by their election. At the head of the ticket is State Senator Chas. H. Hardm, who is understood to be The Republican' candidate, although his friends had very little hope of his success when the Convention met. Mr. Har din belongs to the class known in Missouri as "Haystack Confederates"-that is men who sympathized with the South during the Rebellion, and, perhaps, served the Confederacy in a civil capacity, but never fought for it. He sat in the State Legislature before the and was a member of the celebrated Secession body known as the "Claib. Jackson Legislature," whose fortunes he followed to Neosho. There it passed an ordinance of secession, elected Senators to the Confederate Congress and then disbanded. Mr. Hardin was one of those members who returned home and there remained until the close of the war. Since the war he has seen considerable service in the State Senate, and it is on the record he has thus made that he must stand or fall in the estimation of honest, in dependent men who really desire reform. This rec ord has been most savagely attacked by The St. Louis Democrat, the organ of the People's Movement, and, as The Republican, Mr. Hardin's especial champion, has been able to make no reply, or at best to suggest a very weak defense, the charges that are made against him seem at least worthy of examina

The first of The Democrat's accusations is that Senator Hardin was the champion of the "Niedner Infamy." During the session of the Democratic Legislature of 1861 an act was passed " to establish a uniform system of publishing notices of judicial sales and other legal notices in St. Louis County, State of Missonri," which was simply an act to authorize a contract to be made with one Niedner for twenty years, for the exclusive publication of all legal and judicial notices in this city. Of course it was an immense job; it took all the legal advertising from the regularly established newspapers and gave it to Niedner who, on the income thus assured, started a paper. It held the same rank in journalism that a certain Sunday paper started in Washington did at the

inmense sums for advertising, and which announced its subscription price as "one cent a year, payable at the end of the year." Or perhaps it more nearly esembled the obscure newspaper by means of which the Tweed Ring in New-York secured a part of its plunder. At any rate, a subsequent Republican Legislature repeated the obnoxious act, and Niedner, I believe, joined his fortunes with those of the Confederacy. An examination of the journals of the State Senate shows that Mr. Hardin voted for the original bill

After the repeal the matter rested until the last session of the Legislature, when a bill was introduced into the Senate to reënact the old law and 'to adjust and provide for the payment of the damages caused by the manthorized repeal of the former act." This bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Hardin was Chairman, reported favorably by him, with amendments, and, on his motion, passed under a suspension of the rules by exactly the constitutional majority, Mr. Hardin's vote being recorded in the affirmative The bill was defeated in the Lower House mainly through the influence of an exposure of its character made by The Republican. That journal characterized it as the "most infamous of all jobs that have been pressed upon the present Legislature," a bill to start a new paper in St. Louis by giving it ten years' monopoly of the legal printing," and "one of the baldest, boldest swindles ever brought to the attention of a legislative body."

The second accusation of The Democrat against Mr. Hardin is that he supported the "Mantz Gouge." On the 20th of March, 1873, the State Senate refused to pass a House bill called "An act to amend an act entitled an act concerning the assess ment and collection of the revenue." Not long after a motion to reconsider was made and carried by exactly the Constitutional majority, Mr. Hardin's vote being one of those recorded in the affirmative. The character of this bill was fully explained in the debate. Its effect was to increase the compensation of the Collector of St. Louis County, already much too great. It raised the commission he was to receive on collections 50 per cent, besides providing him with an office, furniture, books, stationery, printing. &c., and allowing him extra compensa tion for making copies, &c. The whole is estimated to amount to about \$60,000 a year. The Republican, in commenting upon the bill, said: "We regard this measure as a swindle, and a disgraceful commentary upon the flippant professions of economic reform," and called upon the Governor to veto

In reply to these indictments against its candidate, The Republican simply pleads that both of these bills were local measures supported by a majority of the St. Louis delegation, and that it was not to be expected that Mr. Hardin should fully understand their character-a defense which seems to me very weak, and one that could be pleaded by any legislator, State or National, who was accused of voting for "jobs."

Again, The Democrat accuses Hardin of being the champion of the "School Fund Job." This was a scheme sprung upon the Legislature on the last night of its session to authorize the conversion of the school fund, now invested in Five-twenty bonds. into State bonds, the ostensible object being to use it as a reserve fund for the relief of the State Treasury should it at any time become depleted during the, then ensuing year. The bill had passed the lower House during the previous year, and had been referred to the Senate Committee of Ways and Means. The Chairman of this Committee denounced it as a measure which would place the school fund in peril, and a majority of the members refused to report it. On the last night of the session, the Chairman of the Committee being absent in St. Louis, Mr. Hardin, who stood second on the Committee, reported the bill, and attempted to force it through. The Ring had a majority of the Senate, but not the requisite two-thirds, and so, after it had been debated until midnight on Saturday, the session of the day expired, and it went over until Monday morning. The time of final adjournment had been fixed at 11 o'clock that day, so that when the Senate met only two hours of the session remained, and, by threatening to filibuster, the opponents of the bill were enabled to force the majority to give up the fight. Mr. Hardin led in the advocacy of this (bill, and in was understood to be the agent of the State

Treasury Ring. Mr. Hardin also reported favorably, advocated, called up, put upon its passage, and voted for the Three-million bill" of the last Legislature, by which the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was relieved from the present payment of \$3,000,000 worth of bonds then about to become due-a measure that was immensely unpopular throughout the State except here in St. Louis and in a few other

Other candidates on the Democratic ticket are equally vulnerable. Col. Colman holds the second place. After the state which placed his name at the head of the ticket had been broken he was given the second place in order to conciliate the Grangers. How far his nomination accomplishes this is shown by a letter of Mr. Allen, Master of the State Grange, printed this morning. After referring to the fact that the conventions seemed to consider it a compliment to the farmers to put a farmer on the ticket, he says: "We are not seeking compliments, but simple justice. If Col. Colman can accept such a position as a personal compliment (!) we have nothing to say; but, gentlemen, don't attempt to insult us by thrusting such a compliment on the farmers. We are not just now feeding on that sort of pabulum." says further that, previous to the Convention he had hoped for reform through the old party organizations, but now gives in his adherence to the People's Movement, which he has not done before, in the following words: "There is no longer any hope of reform through these channels (the old parties). The people must arouse themselves; out loose from these artful, tricky leaders; call out new men. who have not been seeking office, and place them in · · We don't want a farmer's party. position. . or a class party, but a party made up of all the industrial classes especially, and of all the good and true men of all classes. All these should at once unite and combine to overthrow monopolies and rings; chronic office-seekers and their miserable. corrupt allies; the petty politicians, whose only employment is in the dirty work of those who have by some means achieved a higher prominence." The Republican refuses to support Colman and some of

the other candidates on the Democratic ticket. I have written thus at length in regard to the character of some of the candidates on the Democratic ticket because parties in this State are to be judged, this Fall, as much by the men they nominate as by the platform they swear by. All parties recognize the need of reform in the State Government, and promise, if intrusted with power, to bring it about, but I must say that, judging as I believe 1 do, impartially, the work of the Democratic Convention last week was not such as to cause congratulation among those who are in earnest in their desire for reform. It has left a broad field unoccupied, but whether the Peoples' party have wisdom and virtue enough to go in and hold it or not is yet to be determined.

THE NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. LONG AND STORMY SESSION-THE THIRD TERM OPPOSED, AND THE QUARER INDIAN POLICY

Омана, Sept. 3.—The Republican State Conention continued in session all last night, resumed at 0 a. m. to-day, and continued through the entire day The session was very stormy and exciting. J. C. Mc Bride was nominated Treasurer, and Gen. Geo. H. Roberts Attorney-General. The discussion over the platform was very bitter and protracted. The preamble is culctime the Shepherd Ring, in 1871, was paying such gistic of the Republican party, which has allied its

with the liberty-loving masses of the world, made a for a parallel.

Resolved, That honest, practical labor should be pro-

for a parallel.

Resolved, That honest, practical labor should be protected and receive a just reward.

Second: We carnestly desire that the credit of the country be firmly maintained in order that the commercial and industrial interests of the country may not suffer injury by the fluctuation of values or by impairing the degree of confidence which now prevails with regard to the circulating medium which we hope soon to see based on a metallic carrency.

The third expresses the belief that banking should be free under a well-guarded national system; counsels economy and reform in all the departments of the public service, the reduction of the public debt as rapidly as may be without imposing burdens on the industries of the country.

The fourth demands rigid accountability in the discharge of duty by all office-holders, State and National. The fifth, while the party appreciates the advantages derived from railroads, demands that railways be subservient to the public good, and proclaims a determination to resist by lawful means the imposition of exorbitant tolls.

The sixth favors equally imposed taxation, and demands State and National legislation to compel railroads to pay the same proportion as individuals.

The seventh recognizes the power of the General Government to regulate commerce between States, and recommends the Government to establish and operate a double track railroad from the Missouri river to the Atlantic.

The eighth favors the passage of Crown's Railroad Land Tax bill.

The ninth favors an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President, Vice President, and all other judicial officials by a direct vote.

dent, Vice-President, and all other judicial officials by a direct vote.

The tenth is decidedly expressive against the third term for the President.

The eleventh declares the Quaker Indian policy a failure, and recommends a transfer of the management of the Indians to the War Department.

The twelfth favors reapportionment of State representation through the enactment of a new Constitution; favors the submission to the direct vote of the people the questions of prohibition, local option, and license. The thirteenth approves the action of Congress in passing the Civil Rights bill, and demands its enforcement in the Southern States; and disapproves all anconstitutional legislation for the cure of the disorders of society or the evils that prevail in our land.

The fourteenth and fifteenth invite limitigration, and express unwavering determination to stand by the great principles of the Republican party.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

RETURNS FROM ALL BUT TEN TOWNS IN POLAND'S DISTRICT-PROBABILITY THAT NO CHOICE HAS BEEN MADE-PECK'S MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR ABOUT 20,000.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 3 .- The Springfield Republican has returns from all but a dozen of the 81 towns in the Hd Congressional District of Vermont, which foot up as follows: Poland, regular Republican, 5,105; Denison, bolting Republican, 6,334; Davenport, Democrat, 1,788; scattering (chiefly for Mead, the Granger candidate, 785; Dentson's plurality over Poland is 1.229; Denison's failure of a majority, 1,346. The towns yet to hear from are mainly small, and about equally divided between the Poland and anti-Poland factions of the district, so that the relative result will vary little from the figures above

BURLINGTON, Sept. 3 .- The latest returns from the Vermont State election are as follows: Two hundred and twenty-two towns give Peck (Rep.) for Governor 32,501 votes and Bingham (Dem.) 13,052; Peck's majority, 19,449. Nineteen towns are yet to be heard from. In 1872 these gave Converse (Rep.) 1,325 and Gardner (Dem.) 501 votes.

In the Hd District Judge Poland is undoubtedly defeated for Congress; the vote is as follows: 16 towns in Calcdonia County give Poland 1,125; Dennison, 1,129; Mead, 439; Davenport and scattering, 910; 15 towns in Orange County give Poland 858; Dennison, 2,437; Mead, and Davenport, 352; 21 towns in Windsor inty give Poland 1,404; Dennison, 2,553; County Mead, 84; Davenport, 482; 18 towns in Windham County give Poiand 1,838; Dennison, 367; Mead, 18; Daven-port and scattering, 3,929; 71 towns, being all but 10 in the District, give Poland 5,295; Dennison, 6.486; Mead, 547; Davenport and scattering, 2.127; Dennison over Poland, 1,191. There is no choice in the district, a majority being required in order to elect at the first trial; at the next trial a plu-

THE LOCAL COMMITTEES.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, The Liberal Republican General Committee met last night at No. 453 Fourth-ave. There was a large attendance. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Thos. E. Stewart, at 8 o'clock. After the pre iminary routine business was finished, Mr. Mitchell of the XIIIth District offered for adoption by the Committee the following platform and resolutions, which were read by the Secretary and received with frequent

We, the Liberal Republicans of New-York, do here re-

Simplicity of government and purity, economy, and vizor in its administration.
 A civil service honestly independent of faction.
 Restriction of State powers to the protection of the rights of life, person, and property, freedom of individual competition, and protection against chartered monopolics and class legislation.
 4. A specie currency, and its earliest possible resumention.

5. The payment of the National indebtedness in coin,

b. The payment of the National indebtedness in coin, according to the piedged faith of the nation.
6. A direct vote for President and Vice-President by the people, and the one-term principle.
7. The right of local self-government, and resistance to encronchments upon the rights of the States, and of the State legislation are numerous belief.

7. The right of local sett-government, and resistance of eneronechments upon the rights of the States, and of the State legislation upon municipal rights.

8. A system of general taxation sufficient only for the annual expenditures and the stated expenditure of the Government, together with such a system of customs as the people in their Congress districts, through their representatives in Congress, shall choose.

Resolved, That we denounce the dangerous invasion of the freedom of the Press, by the Poland Gar law, which creates and extends to a local court of the district of Columbia, a jurisdiction over the persons of the editors and conductors of newspaners in the United States, whereby through a construction of law they may be arrainged before courts and treed by juries, not of the State or district wherein the imported crime was actually cosmitted, and in violation of the meaning and spirit of the State have dealers and the constitution.

Heavised, That the necessary of engrither the occurren principle upon the Constitution of the United States becomes more apparent as the clause for a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe that the refusal of a third term for Gon. Grant increases, and we believe

Before these resolutions were put to vote, Mr. Jenny

of the XVIth District called the attention of the Committee to a series of resolutions prepared by Col. Conkling of the VII:h District, which he thought ought to be adopted. Col. Conkling then read the resolutions. They were received with applause, but differed only slightly from those given above. Both series of resolutions having been adopted, on motion of Judge Fithian, it was re solved to submit them to the Liberal Republican State Convention which will meet at Albany on Sept. 9. Gen. Foster then remarked that as the latest advices from the Vermont election showed that Poland had been defeated, he desired to offer the following:

feated, he desired to offer the following:

Resolved: That the Liberal Republicans of the City of New-York congratilate the independent Republican electors of the Hid Congressional District of Vermont upon their preiseworthy and independent action in detenting at the polls the suprorter of salary-grabbing and the author of the attempt to gas or terrorize the Press, Luke P. Poland; and we trust that all like effecters may meet a hiz fate at the polls. This was adopted with three cheers, and the Committee then adjourned. The delegates to the coming State Convention remained after the meeting, and held a private conference to organize, select a chairman, and mark out their future action. ark out their future action.

THE TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE. The Tammany Hall General Committee met in Tammany Hall in East Fourteenth-st. last evening with a very large attendance. In the absence of the Chairman. I. W. Chanler, John Kelly called the meeting to order, and proposed for presiding officer the Hon. Augustus ho was elected. After the reading of the minutes Mr. Kelly, speaking in behalf of Committee on Organization, referred to the call recently issued y the State Central Committee at their meeting at Saratoga, for a Convention to meet at ing at Saratoga, for a Convention to meet as Syracuse on Sept. 16, and directing each Assembly District to send three delegates to represent it in that Convention. He spoke of the action of the Rochester Convention some years ago, which made it exclusively the business of the Assembly Districts to send delegates directly. For the information of the Committee he had the call read which was issued in each Assembly District last year, and urged that attention be called to the necessity of sending delegates to the Syracuse Convention. He said that the Committee on Organization would be in session next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and that District Committees could get the blanks used last year for calling Assembly District Conventions, or could arrange for the painting of forms in their Districts.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand of \$2,073 04. The Hon John Fox spoke of the position of the party upon the eve of an election, and said that it would be for the interest of the party that the Committee should adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair, as it could not now be known what necessity might arise. The resolution to that end which he offered was passed, and the meeting was adjourned. Syracuse on Sept. 16, and directing each Assem-

THE WYOMING TERRITORY ELECTION. CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 3. - The election returns are nearly all in, and give Steele (Dem.) a ma-

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

THE LOUISIANA MASSACRE.

GOV. KELLOGG ISSUES A PROCLAMATION OFFERING \$5,000 REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF RACH PERSON IMPLICATED IN THE AFFAIR-STATE-MENTS REGARDING THE MURDERS APPENDED TO THE PROCLAMATION-THE "WHITE LEAGUE OF LOUISIANA" THE ALLEGED INSTIGATORS OF THE CRIME.

New-ORLEANS, Sept. 3 .- Gov. Kellogg has ssued a proclamation placing a reward of \$5,000 a head on all the persons implicated in the Cousbatta affair, and accompanying his proclamation by the following

To the Public-Having felt it my duty to issue my To the Public-Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation effering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Coushatta outrage, and to the end that the law-abiding critzens of the State may fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed, and be induced to render more active assistance to the officers of the law, I deem it proper to make the following statements. These facts are gathered from reliable information received at the Executive Department:

On or about the 28th day of August, 1874, a body of persons belonging to a semi-military organization known

make the following statements. These facts are gathered from reliable information received at the Executive Department:

On or about the 28th day of August, 1874, a body of persons belonging to a semi-military organization known as the "White League of Louisiana" assembled in the town of Cousnatts, Farish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling by force of arms the State officers of that parish to resign their positions. These officers were men of good character, most of them largely interested in planting and mercantile pursuits. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish, this being a heavily Republican barish, as admitted by their fusion Returning Board. The only known objection to them was that they were of Republican principles. Frank Edgerton, the duly qualified sheriff of the parish, in sirict compilance with the laws of the State and of the United States, summoned a posse comitants of eitzens, while and colored, to assist him in protecting the parish officers in the exercise of their undoubted rights and duties from the threatened unlawful violence of the White League. His posse, consisting of 65 men, were overpowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent parishes, and finally, after several colored and white men had been killed, surrendered themselves prisoners, with the explicit gairantee that their lives would be spared if the more prominent Republicans would agree to leave the parish, and those holding office would arrest on leave the parish, and those holding office would arrest on leave the parish, and those holding office would resign their positions. These stipulations, although anials witally exacted, were complied with on the part of the Republican officials. Who were then locked up in the jail for the night. The following-named persons were among those who surrendered and resigned: Homer G. Twitchell, planter and Thx Collector of Red River Parish, and Deputy United States Postmaster in charge o

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE AF-FAIR-MAJOR STEPHENSON'S ACCOUNT CON-

FIRMED AND GOV. KELLOGG'S DENIED. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3 .- In a special to The Picayune from Shreveport to-day, additional information of a trustworthy character fully confirms Major Stephenson's statement, and gives additional particu-Dickson were fired from Twitchell's house, where Dewees, Edgerton, Twitchell, Howell, Willis, and Holland were congregated with a party of negroes, all armed. Mr. Dickson had conversed with them a few moments before they shot him. The conversation was far from violent, and the assault without the slightest provocation. A number of negroes who came into Coushatta after the troubles, to surrender their arms and ask the protection of the whites, stated that Twitchell and the others, as above named, had furnished them with arms and amminion, and told them that the time had come for them to strike for their rights. A respectable white had living above conshatta was approached by a negro, who drew his pistol upon her, cursed her, and told her that the negroes intended to kill everything in the country that looked white. The miscreant escaped. Everything is quiet in Red River at last accounts. The faise statement emanating from Kellogz, that the people from Caddo parish had anything to do with the disturbance is absurd. The affair was over before a suspicion of it was entertained by a respectable white person in Caddo, with the exception of the extreme southern point of the parish, where there are very few whites. A courier from the upper point of Red River did not reach Shreveport until Saturday, whereas the disturbances were all quieted by Friday morning. ask the protection of the whites, stated that Twitchell

ACTION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. A CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE HEADS OF THE DEPART-

AN ORDER INSTRUCTING UNITED STATES MAR-SHALS AND ATTORNEYS TO ENFORCE THE LAWS AT ALL HAZARDS-UNITED STATES TEGOPS TO RE USED IN CASES OF EMERGENCY.

Washington, Sept. 3 .- A consultation was held at the War Department to-day between the Attorney-General, Secretary Belknap, and Secretary Bristow. enator Chandler, who is here, arrived at the War Department during the consultation, and was in attend-

As a result of the conference, the following was issued

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1874. this afternoon:

DEFAHTMENT OF JUSTICE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1874.

Bir.: Outrages of various descriptions, and in some cases atroctous murders, have been committed in your district by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise and with the view, it is believed, of overawing and intuition peaceable and isw-abiding citizens and depriving them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Your attention is directed to an act of Congress passed April 9, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish means for their vindication;" and to another passed April 20, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes;" also, to one passed May 39, 1870, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the United States to vote in the several States of the United States in their amendments, make these deeds of violence and blood offenses within the jurisdiction of the General Government. I consider it my duty, in view of these circumstances, to instruct you to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch to detect, expose, arrest, and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, and to that end you are to spare no effort or necessary expense. Troops of the United States will be estationed at different and convenient points in your district for the purpose of giving you all needini aid in the discharge of your official duties. You understand, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law, but protection to all classes of citizens, white and colored, in the free exercise of the elective franchise and the enjoyment of the other rights and privileges, to which they are entitled under the Coustitution and laws, as

in the free exercise of the elective franchise and the enjoyment of the other nights and privileges, to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, as citizens of the United States.

The instructions are issued by the authority of the President and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War. Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

The above is addressed to United States Marchais and

Attorneys and is prepared with the approval and intorsement of the President, to whom the substantial points were submitted during the recent visit of the Attorney-General to Long Branch. The document was considered at the conference to-day between Messre. Bristow, Belknap, and Williams, and afterward prepared by the Attorney-General, who issued it at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Senator West and Representatives Sypher and Morey of Louisiana, Senator Spencer and Representative Hays of Alabama, and Senator Patterson of South Caro-Hays of Alabama, and Senator Patterson of South Carolina, had made arrangements for an interview with President Grant at Long Branch, on Saturday next, with reference to the condition of affairs in their respective States, but as Attorney-General Williams returned from the Branch this morning, and issued instructions to the Marshals and Attorneys in the Southern States, to meet their respective cases, such interview may be abandoned as unnecessary.

Marshal Packard of Louisiana made a requisition several days ago for troops to enforce processes in that

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT INSTRUCTING THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO CONSULT AND ACT IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- The following letter

was received here to-day: Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 2, 1874.

I LONG BRANCH. N. J., Sept. 2, 1872.

Gen. W. W. BEIKNAP, Secretary of War.

The recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina, show a disregard for law, civil rights, and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government. It looks as if, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse, until life and property there will receive no protection from the

Bee Fifth Page.